USSR/Geophysics - Loess

1 Jun 53

SEDLETSKIY, I. D.

"Aeolian Origin and Composition of Minerals in the Loess of North China," I. D. Sedletskiy and V. P. Anan'yev, Rostov-on-Don State Univ imeni Molotov

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 4, pp 651-654

Describe three forms of loess found in Kansu province: K-1, in the ~~Pinywnsyan~~ P'in-yuan-Hsien plain; K-2, ~~[illegible]~~ Kuan-Hsien mountain area; K-3, terrace of the Yueh-chun-hsien ~~district~~ area. Describe differential thermal curves of fractions less than 0.001 mm, and also describe the curves of dehydration of the three specimens (K-1, K-2, K-3). Presented by Acad V. A. Obruchev, 7 Apr 53.

USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 14/40

Authors : Sedletskiy, I. D. Professor

Title : Mineral rocks of the steppes

Periodical : Priroda 3, 86-87, Mar 1954

Abstract : The origin of rocks and loess (wind blown silt), discovered along the steppes of the Ukraine, along the Don River, northern Caucasus and many other places, is debated. Illustrations.

Institution : The T. G. Shevchenko State University, Kiev

Submitted : ....

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

Distr: 4E2c

5

✓ Colloidally dispersed minerals and the formation temperature of anthracite in the Donets Basin. I. D. Sedletskii and V. I. Dzhumailo. *Geol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.* 14, No. 1, 58-70(1954)(Ukrainian); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 25465.—The colloidally dispersed minerals deposited together with coal were studied and found to be very sensitive to fluctuation of temp. and pressure. Samples of sand-clay layers C[illegible], C[illegible], and C[illegible] from the Donbas region were investigated. By the use of x-ray, thermal, and electron and optical-microscope methods, it was established by expts. that heating kaolinite over 500°, the dispersed quartz over 575°, and the montmorillonite over 775° changed the minerals, because of the destruction of their crystal structure. If the kaolinite could be preserved only at temp. <500°, it follows that the anthracite deposited with it was formed at temp. <500°, and not at 600-1000° as formerly indicated by many investigators. N. Vasileff

SEDLETSKIY, I. D.

USSR/Geology - Temperature determination

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 18/46

Authors : Sedletskiy, I. D., Prof.

[redacted]

Title : Colloid minerals are geological thermometers

Periodical : Priroda, 43/9, 90-92, Sep 1954

Abstract : The article points out that beta quartz becomes alpha quartz when subjected to a temperature above 575° C, so that the presence of alpha quartz at a certain depth proves conclusively that the rocks were subjected at that depth to a temperature above 575° but not above 870°. By using other rocks an entire scale for temperature determination is compiled. Tables.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

SEDLETSKIY, Ye.A. ([illegible])

Unsuccessful textboo ("Roentgenograms, thermograms, and curves of the dehydration of minerals found in soils and clays." N.I. Gorbunov, I.G.Tsiurupa, E.A.Shurygina. Reviewed by I.D.Sedletskii). Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 83 no.1:70-75 '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.M.Molotova.
(Mineralogy, Determinative) (Gorbunov, N.I.) (Tsiurupa, I.G.)
(Shurygina,E.A.)

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

What is glinite? Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 83 no.3:289-294 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Mineralogy)

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

Colloids, and colloidal and dispersed minerals. Zap.Vses.min.
ob-va 83 no.4:414-417 '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Colloids) (Mineralogy)

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

✓Composition and genesis of the loess of Hungary. I. D. Sedletskiĭ, V. P. Anan'ev, and A. E. Kutsenko (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, 949–52(1954).—The loess samples were studied as both rock and as individual fractions. Study of the compn. of these samples was made by the following methods: microscopic, x-ray, thermal, and chromatographic. Carbonate and pH were detd. and chem. analysis of the fine fractions was made. A table of mineralogical compn. data for the coarse fractions is included, as are some thermal curves for the fine fractions. Gladys S. Macy

62

②

SEDLETSKIY, I-D

62

Colloid-disperse minerals in the Quaternary clay sediments of the Volga Basin. S. Ya. Orekhov and I. D. Sedletskii (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 96, 181–4(1954).—The clay sediments of the Lower Volga Basin are typical transgressional and regressive-continental deposits of variable color intensity and cleavability. The granulometric compn., microscopic and electron-microscopic physiography, differential-thermal analysis, chem. and staining tests with org. dyes gave the result that the chief constituents are scaly hydromicas (illites, with n = 1.580 to 1.560, γ-α = 0.024 to 0.030), montmorillonite, and kaolinite. Monothermite is rather exceptional in the whole series. Accessories are goethite, hydrogoethite, and hydrohematite, some org. material, a calcite. Electron-microscopic examn. gave also indications for the presence of halloysite, nontronite, and beidellite. The ratio of these minerals varies in wide limits in the different geographic regions of the Volga delta; illite and montmorillonite are generally predominant (up to 60% in fractions below 1 μ), with a tendency of increasing montmorillonite with decreasing grain sizes. In general, quartz and kaolinite are enriched in the coarser fractions, and with increasing acidity of the media from which the clay minerals have formed. W. Eitel

①

SEDLETSKIY, I. D.
USSR/Petrography

Card 1/1

Author : Sedletskiy, I. D.

Title : Colloidal-dispersion minerals and the ask genesis of loess of the Zaporozye region (Ukr-SSR)

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 2, 375 - 377, May 1954

Abstract : Tests were made to determine the composition of colloidal-dispersion minerals and the ask genesis of loess extracted from various depths in the Zaporozye region of the Ukr-SSR. The separated thin fractions were studies by a complex of methods: microscopic, roentgenographic, thermal, chromatographic, electronmicroscopic etc. This report contains only the results of testing minerals of thin fractions. Six USSR references. Photos.

Institution : ....

Presented by : Academician V. A. Obruchev, February 27, 1954

DUMANSKIY, A.V., redaktor; MASHKARA, I.I., redaktor; OVCHARENKO, F.D., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ROYTER, V.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor; redaktor; SEDLETSKIY, I.D., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, redaktor; MIKHALYUK, R.V., redaktor; KAZANTSEV, B.A., redaktor; SIVACHENKO, S.K., technicheskiy redaktor.

[Bentonite clays of the Ukraine; a collection of papers] Bentonitovye gliny Ukrainy; sbornik. Kiev. Vol.1, 1955. 125 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Dumanskiy).2. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kyyev. Rada vyvchennia produktivnykh syl.

(Ukraine--Bentonite)

SEDLETSKIY, Ivan Dmitriyevich, professor; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.V., professor, redaktor

[Methods of determining colloid disperse minerals] Metody opredeleniia kolloidno-dispersnykh mineralov. [Kiev] Izd-vo Kievskogo gos.univ. im. T.G.Shevchenko, 1955. 155 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Colloids)

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.; ANAN'YEV, V.P.; KUTSENKO, A.Ye.

Glacial deposits as a source of loess dust. Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.20:60-70 '55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Loess)

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1	Pub. 22 - 43/54
Authors :	Sedletskiy, I. D., and Larionov, A. K.
Title :	Colloidal-dispersion minerals and the aqueous-physical properties of coherent soil
Periodical :	Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 1013-1016, Jun 11, 1955
Abstract :	Mineralogical data are presented regarding the colloidal-dispersion minerals found in coherent soil and the aqueous-physical properties of such a type of soil. Three USSR references (1937-1952). Tables; graphs.
Institution :	The T. Shevchenko State Univ., Kiev and the Rostov Construction-Engineering Inst.
Presented by :	Academician V. A. Obruchev, January 28, 1955

SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

D

Category: USSR

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7831

Author : Kukovskiy, Ye. G., and Sedletskiy, I. D.

Inst :

Title : Hydrochlorite from the Weathering Zone in the Amphibolite in the Southern Ukrainian Crystalline Massif

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 108, No 4, 719-722

Abstract: Chemical, thermal, x-ray, microscopic, and electron microscopic methods were used in the investigation of a sample from the manganese hydrochlorite layer which attains a thickness of up to 2 m. At the bottom the layer gradually grades into the amphibolite bedrock; at the top the hydrochlorite grades into kaolinite through montmorillonite. Chemical analysis give the following composition (in percent): SiO_2 49.91; TiO_2 1.15; Al_2O_3 18.04; Fe_2O_3 4.72; FeO 0.53; MnO 0.02; CaO 1.65; MgO 3.31; K_2O traces; Na_2O traces, H_2O 7.71; H_2O^- 13.18; total 99.72. Illite is present in the hydrochlorite as an impurity.

Card : 1/1

STRYUCHENKO, A.A.; SEDLETSKIY, I.D. [Sedlets'kyi, I.D.]

Cherkassy palygorskite clay and its use in foundry practice. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1218-1221 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR.

MARKHASEV, B.I.; SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

Structure of anion complexes in aqueous solutions of sodium silicates. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:604-606 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.

MARKHASEV, B.I.; SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

Some regularities of structure in the melts of the systems $Me_2O_3 - SiO_2$. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1125-1127 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.

KORNEYEV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; SEDLETSKIY, I.D., inzh., retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Yu. P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Hoisting and conveying devices of agricultural repair workshops] Pod"emno-transportnye ustroistva sel'skokhoziaistvennykh remontnykh masterskikh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 95 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

MARKHASEV, B.I.; SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

On some regularities of the melt structure in MeO - SiO_2 systems. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:916-[illegible]18 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.Belovym.
(Metallic oxides) (Silica)

MARKHASEV, B.I.; SEDLETSKIY, I.D.

Energy aspect of the absorption and exchange of cations on clays.
Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1144-1145 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Cations) (Clay--Testing)

SEDLETSKIY, I.F.

Drill for cutting out wooden plugs. Der.prom. 4 no.4:26 Ap. '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

SEDLETSKIY, I.F.

Defects of the BS stave-planing machine. Der.prom.4 no.6:30 Je'55.
(Staves and stave trade) (MLRA 8:10)

SEDLETSKIY, M.R.

Do away with marketing divisions at sugar plants. Sakh. prom. 32 no.4:73-74 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Gindeshtskiy sakharnyy zavod.
(Sugar industry)

SEDLETSKIY, R.V
LATYSHEV, G.D

17

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful
Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960.
449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of
Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Can-
didate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor
of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of
Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological
Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. M.
Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev,
Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical
Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

Card 1/20

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

176

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION
IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

Lobanov, Ye. M. [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan 7

Taksar, I. M., and V. A. Yanushkovskiy [Institut fiziki AN Latv SSR - Institute of Physics AS Latvian SSR]. Problems of the Typification of Automatic-Control Apparatus Based on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes 9

Card 3/20

Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture]. Use of the Method of Neutron Activation Analysis for Investigating the Scale Formation and Wear of Parts in Tractor Motors 299

Minkov, B. Ya., and N. V. Churayev [Moscow Peat Institute]. Application of Radioactive Radiation for Quick Determination of Peat Weight and Moisture Under Field Conditions 303

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION IN CHEMISTRY

Bulenko, N. P. [Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU - Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University]. Obtaining Pure Radioactive Isotopes Without Carriers 317

Shvedov, V. P., K. A. Petrzhak, R. V. Sedletskiy, and A. V. Stepanov [Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta - Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet]. Separation of the Rare-Earth Group Fragments in U^{237} Photofission by the Method of Continuous Electrophoresis 325

82877

S/120/60/000/02/008/052
E032/E414

24.6810

AUTHORS: Petrzhak, K.A. and Sedletskiy, R.V.

TITLE: Counters for Measuring Low Activities

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 2, pp 34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The description is given of three spherical flow 4π - counters made of stainless steel, teflon and polyester resin, and a spherical end-window flow counter made from teflon with a thin perchlorovinyl window. The counters have a background of 2 to 7 pulses/min and can be used in absolute and relative measurements on radioactive preparations giving rise to a few disintegrations per minute. The natural counter background normally consists of contributions due to cosmic rays, radioactive elements in the surrounding objects and in the screen, and traces of radioactive materials in the counter itself. The cosmic-ray background was reduced by using an anticoincidence arrangement and by placing the counter at a considerable depth below ground. In order to reduce the background due to radioactive elements in the surrounding objects,

Card 1/3

82877

S/120/60/000/02/008/052
E032/E414

Counters for Measuring Low Activities

a screen consisting of 2 cm lead, 15 cm steel and 1.6 cm brass was employed. The 4π - counters employed were of the form shown in Fig 1, while the end-window counters were of the form shown in Fig 2. They both employ circular anodes made of 40 μ tungsten wire, the loop diameter being 7 mm in the case of a 50 mm dia sphere and 4 mm in the case of a 30 mm dia sphere. The sphere of each counter is divided into two halves by a partition which carries the radioactive preparation. The end-window counters are very similar except that they are cut off along a cord so as to form a window. Technical methane or a mixture of methane and argon, in which methane serves as the quenching component, were used as the working gases. A detailed investigation was made of the dependence of the counting characteristics, i.e. the magnitude of the working potential, the length of the plateau and the plateau slope on the percentage concentration of methane, the diameter of the wire, the diameter of the loop, the position of the loop and the mechanical and heat treatment

4

Card 2/3

82877

S/120/60/000/02/008/052
E032/E414

Counters for Measuring Low Activities

of the wire. The results obtained have been used to choose optimum conditions for the operation of the counters and are given in the table. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 7 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Leningrad Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1959

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/022/003/076
B102/B108

AUTHORS: Shvedov, V. P., Petrzhak, K. A., Sedletskiy, R. V., Stepanov, A. V.

TITLE: Extraction of the rare-earth group from U^{238} photofission fragments by continuous electrophoresis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 36, abstract 22B248 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, v. 2, 1960, 325-326)

✓

TEXT: Electrophoretic separation of rare-earth fission products is preceded by the extraction of their sum. Recipe: dissolve 1 g of irradiated U_3O_8 in 2 ml of concentrated HNO_3, add $Pb(NO_3)_2$ (20 mg with respect to Pb) and $Ce(NO_3)_3$ (15 mg with respect to Ce) as carriers to 15 ml HNO_3 (spec. wt. 1.5), and twice precipitate $Pb(NO_3)_2$ to remove the Ba and Sr isotopes. Isolate the precipitates, boil down the solution to 2 ml, dilute with water to 15 ml and precipitate CeF_3 after adding $Zr(NO_3)_4$

Card 1/3

carrier (20 mg with respect to Zr) and a mixture of HF and NH_4F. The precipitates are rinsed with water and dissolved in a mixture of H_3BO_3 and HNO_3. Then Ce^{3+} is oxidized to Ce^{4+} by bromate, 3 mg of Fe^{3+} are introduced into the solution, and $Ce(IO_3)_4$ is precipitated by means of 15-17 ml of an 0.35N HIO_3 solution. The solution containing Fe^{3+}, K, IO_3^{3-}, BrO_3^-, and rare-earth elements (REE) is heated, and $Fe(OH)_3$ is precipitated by a solution of concentrated NH_4OH. The $Fe(OH)_3$ precipitates with the REE are rinsed with hot water and dissolved in 4 ml of concentrated HCl. After cooling the obtained solution, Fe^{3+} is removed by fourfold extraction with amyl acetate. The aqueous phase is evaporated, the dry remainder is calcined and treated with HNO_3 and 30% H_2O_2. After having removed the acids have been extracted by heating, dissolve the remainder in 0.7 ml of 0.01% Trilon B solution, Ce^{3+} (0.001 mg/ml) carrier introduced, and subject the obtained solution to electrophoresis in an 0.01% Trilon B solution (pH 1.94) as an electrolyte. Separation is to take place at a potential gradient of ~10 v/cm. The flow rate into the cell of the mixture to be separated is 1.5 ml/hr. By this method $La^{141,\ 140}$, Pr^{145}, $Nd^{149,\ 147}$, $Pm^{140,\ 150}$, and $Y^{91,\ 93}$ have been extracted. The separation time of the total of REE was ~2.5 hr, the time of electrophoresis was 2 hr 26 min. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

21089
S/186/60/002/006/014/026
A051/A129

21,4200

AUTHROS: Shvedov, V. P.; Petrznak, K. A., Sedletskiy, R. V., Stepanov, A.V.

TITLE: The application of continuous electrophoresis for the separation of the rare earth group U^{238} photoseparation fragments

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1960, 711 - 714

TEXT: The authors have investigated the possibility of applying the electrophoresis method to the separation and subsequent determination of the yields of the U^{238} separation fragments having masses in the region of the rare earth elements. A description is given of the method of the radiochemical separation of a sum of rare earth fragments without a carrier from the products of the photoseparation of U^{238}. It is possible to use continuous electrophoresis for separating short-lived rare earth fragments. The radiochemical separation of the sum of the rare earth group without a carrier was developed for measuring the beta-activities of the obtained samples on a 4π-counter. The procedure is as follows: About 1 gram of irradiated uranous-uranic oxide is dissolved in 2 ml of concentrated HNO_3 while being heated. 20 mg of Pb^{2+} carrier is added to the solution and 15 mg of Ce(III) in the form of nitrates. The solution is cooled. $Pb(NO_3)_2$

Card 1/4

24089

The application of continous S/186/60/002/006/014/026
A051/A129

(Sr*, Ba*) is precipitated by adding 15 ml of fuming HNO_3 (98 %) while cooled on ice for 15 minutes and mixing. The $Pb(NO_3)2$ solution is dissolved in 1 ml of H_2O and a second precipitation of $Pb(NO_3)_2$ is performed. The combined solutions containing the sum of the rare earth fragments UX_1, other separation fragments and $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ are evaporated to 2 ml. After mixing with water up to 15 ml, 20 mg of Zr-carrier are introduced into the solution and the precipitation of CeF_3 is carried out with a mixture of $HF-NH_4F$. After washing the fluorides with water they are dissolved in a mixture of H_3BO_3 and 6 ml of HNO_3. 2 gr of $KBrO_3$ is added to the obtained solution for acidifying $Ce^{(III)}$ to $Ce^{(IV)}$, 3 mg $Fe^{(III)}$-carrier is added and precipitation of $Ce(IO_3)_4(UX_1)$ is carried out with 15 - 17 ml of 0.35 n HIO_3, while cooling on ice and mixing for 10 minutes. The solution containing $Fe^{(III)}$, the sum of the rare earth fragments, K^+, IO_3^-, BrO_3^- is heated and a careful precipitation of $Fe(ON)_3$ is carried out with concentrated NH_4OH. The $Fe(OH)_3$ residue containing the rare earth elements is washed twice with hot water and dissolved in 4 ml of concentrated HCl, after which $Fe^{(III)}$ is removed with a four--fold extraction of the iron-chloride complex in amylacetate. The experimentally

Card 2/4

determined yield of the rare earth fragments was found to be 60 %. The time required for the radiochemical separation of the rare earth fragments without a carrier was 2.5 hours. The addition of $Fe^{(III)}$ before the precipitation of $Ce(IO_3)$ reduced the losses. The possibility of using the extraction of iron diethylcarbamate into ether from 0.1 n HCl for removal of the iron in the last stages was investigated and was found to be unsuitable, since products of the thermal decomposition of diethyldithiocarbamate remained behind. The electrophoretic separation of the rare earth sum fragments and the apparatus used for the procedure shown in Figure 1 are described. The apparatus is being reconstructed at present in order to decrease the time of the separation of the sum of the rare earth fragments. The final yield of the rare earth fragments without a carrier in radiochemical and subsequent electrophoretic separation was determined by means of Y^{90} (T = 64.3 hours), Pm^{147}(T= 2.65 years) and $Eu^{152,154}$ (T = 16 years), and was found to be about 45 - 50 %. There are 3 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: K. E. Ballou, Radiochemical Studies: The Fission Product, 9, 3, 306, 1951.

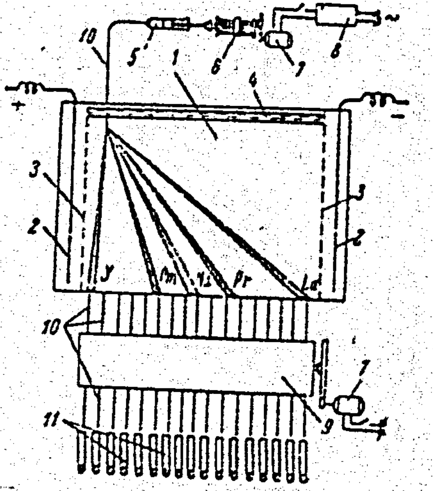
SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959.

X

24089
S/186/60/002/006/014/026
A051/A129

The application of continuous ....

Figure 1: Diagram of the apparatus for conducting continuous electrophoresis. 1 - electrophoretic chamber, 2,- platinum electrodes, 3 - semipermeable membranes, 4 - electrolyte, 5 - syringe, 6 - device for pushing out the syringe, 7 - synchronous motors, 8 - RC-generator for feeding the synchronous motor, 9 - pump of peristaltic action, 10 - polyethylene tubes, 11 - test tubes for collecting the fractions.



Card 4/4

PETRZHAK, K.A.; SEDLETSKIY, R.V.

The 4-π counter for measuring low-level radioactivity. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:177-178 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Nuclear counters)

34627
S/186/62/004/001/007/008
E075/E436

21.4200

AUTHORS: Sedletskiy, R.V., Petrzhak, K.A.

TITLE: Isolation of the group of rare earth fission fragments from uranium and thorium without a carrier

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.1, 1962, 99-102

TEXT: The authors investigated the isolation of the group of rare earth fission fragments with small half-life periods from U and Th without an isotopic carrier. The method of isolation for U was as follows: a sample of irradiated U_3O_8 was dissolved in concentrated HNO_3. Th purified from the admixtures of $MsTh_2$ and $MsTh_1$ was used as the nonisotopic carrier in the form of ThF_4. The precipitated ThF_4 containing the rare earth elements was converted into thorium chlorate. Thorium from the chlorate solution was precipitated with HIO_3 as $Th(IO_3)_4$ and was rejected. The remaining solution contained the rare earth elements, which were separated either by an ion-exchanger or by the method of continuous electrophoresis. The yield of the rare earth elements, as exemplified by Ce^{144} and Pm^{147} reaches 80 to 90%. The work showed that radioactive isotopes of Ba, Sr and Ra may precipitate

Card 1/3

Isolation of the group ...

S/186/62/004/001/007/008
E075/E436

together with ThF_4 from $UO(NO_3)_2$ solutions. To improve the purification from these radioactive admixtures, $Th(OH)_4$ may be precipitated two times from thorium chlorate solution with NH_4OH (free from CO_2), adding previously 10 to 15 mg of Ba^{2+} and Sr^{2+} to the solution. A method for the isolation of the rare earth elements from thorium was also developed. Attempts to use precipitation of Th in the form of $ThIO_3$ were unsuccessful. The satisfactory method was to dissolve the irradiated sample of thorium oxide in 6 N HNO_3. Thorium hydroxide was precipitated with NH_4OH in the presence of Al^{3+} (giving $Al(OH)_3$) and NH_4Cl. The precipitate was treated with $(NH_4)_2CO_3$. Thorium carbonate complex solution was separated from $Al(OH)_3$ precipitate. The latter after washing was dissolved in HNO_3 and the remaining Th^{4+} precipitated with HF in the form of ThF_4. This precipitate removed the rare earth fragments. High acidity of the solution prevented the hydrolysis of AlF_3. ThF_4 was converted into soluble thorium chlorate and subsequently the analysis proceeded as for the uranium solutions. The yield in respect of activity as exemplified by Ce^{144} is somewhat lower for Th than it was for

Card 2/3

Isolation of the group ... S/186/62/004/001/007/008
E075/E436

uranium and reached 50 to 60%. The methods described above were used for the investigation of yields of the rare earth fragments of photofission of U^{238} and Th^{232} with short half-life periods without application of isotopic carriers such as Ce^{143}, La^{141}, Pr^{145}, $Nd^{147,149}$, $Pm^{149,151}$ and Y^{93}.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 3/3

SEDLETSKIY, R.V.; SHIBAYEV, V.A.

Separation of radioactive isotopes of silver without a carrier from the fission products of heavy nuclei. Radiokhimiia 5 no.5:635-637 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

PETRZHAK, K.A.; SEDLETSKIY, R.V.

Radiochemical study of the yields of elements of the rare earth group in U^{238} photofission. Atom. energ. 15 no.4:308-313 O '63. (MIRA 16:10) [illegible] M.[illegible]; I.V.; [illegible], P.I.

[illegible] Boron mineralization [illegible]
[illegible] Vest. [illegible] [illegible] 145.
[illegible] (MIRA 12)

[illegible] nauchno-issl[illegible] Moskva.

LAZAREV, I.S.; SEDLETSKIY, V.I.

Correlation of proved sulfur reserves based on prospecting and exploitation data. Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.6:9-13 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Gaurdakskiy sernyy kombinat (for Lazarev). 2. Gaurdakskaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya (for Sedletskiy).
(Sulfur)

KAZAKOV, V.F.; SEDLETSKIY, V.I.; SOKOLOVSKIY, L.G.

Underground waters of the Gaudak-Kugitang region. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.6:87-93 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. TSentral'naya kompleksnaya tematicheskaya ekspeditsiya Upravleniya geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmenskoy SSR.

SEDLETSKIY, V.M.

Conditions causing the fall of considerable amounts of precipitation associated with the eastward movement of fronts during the warm part of the year in the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.25:24-30 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Kiyevskoye byuro pogody.
(Ukraine--Rain and rainfall)

SEDUNETSKIY, V.M.

Method of forecasting frontal thunderstorms in the Ukraine.
Trudy UkrNIGMI no.43:28-38 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DAVTYAN, O.K.; TKACH, Yu.A.; Prinimal uchastiye: [illegible], Ya., nauchnyy stazher

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 13: Dependence of the number of carbon active centers on the temperature of its activation. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.2:207-211 F '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Mechnikova.

SEDLIACIK, Jaroslav

Increasing the standard of interurban telecommunication control.
Ca spoje 8 no.3:22-24 Je '63.

1. Riaditel MTTU Bratislava.

SEDLIACIK, Jaroslav

Problems of economic indexes and control. Cs spoje 9 no.6:24-25 D '64.

1. Director of the Telephone and Telegraph Trunk Exchange, Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Industrial Organic Synthesis. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61837.

Author : A Klima, J. Jatejicek, V Svrsek, J. Sedliak.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Newest Information Concerning Indirect Hydration of Ethylene.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 3, 119 - 122.

Abstract: The results of laboratory and pilot-plant studies of the indirect C_2H_4 hydration by H_2SO_4 from the point of view of technology improvement (reduction of raw material and energy consumption) are presented. It was found that the H_2SO_4 consumption dropped 7 to 17% and its losses

Card 1/2

SEDLIAK, M., Kosice, Moyzesova ul. 9; HORAK, C.

Our experience with the diagnosis and therapy of genital tuberculosis in sterile women. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.8: 579-582 O '65.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. Lekarske fakulty Univerzity P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach (prednosta doc. dr. K. Poradovsky, CSc.). Submitted December 9, 1964.

SEDLIAK, M. (Kosice, Facultna nemocnice); MELICH,A.; SIMKO J.; HORAK,C.

On hormonal therapy of threatened abortion. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.1:51-54 Mr'65.

1. Gyn. por. klinika Lekarske fakulty University P.J.Safarika v Kosiciach (prednosta: doc. dr. K. Poradovsky, CSc.).

HERKEL, S.; SEDLIAK, M.

Contribution to conservative treatment of occlusion of the fallopian tubes. Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.11/12:699-672 '62.

1. Z Porodnicko-gynekologickej kliniky Lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach, prednosta prof. MUDr. T. Schwarz.
(FALLOPIAN TUBES) (HYALURONIDASE) (STREPTOMYCIN)
(HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY)

SEDLIAK, M.; KAHANEC,D.; POCIATEK,A.

Role of blood coagulation disorders in hemorrhage during pregnancy. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.9:617-621 N'63.

1. Gyn. - por. klin. Lek. fak. UPJS v Kosiciach (prednosta prof. dr. T.Schwarz) a Hematol. labor. pri Detskej klin. v Kosiciach (vedouci prof.dr. F.Demant).

SEDLIAKOVA, Milena

The adaptive type of resistance of microorganisms to streptomycin. Biologia 16 no.1:10-17 '61. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie technickej mikrobiologie, Bratislava.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (MICROORGANISMS)

SEDLIAKOVA, Milena

Variability of the resistance of microorganisms to streptomycin. (EEAI 10:7)
Biologia 16 no.1:18-24 '61.

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied. Oddelenie technickej mikrobiologie, Bratislava.
(STREPTOMYCIN) (MICROORGANISMS)

PORADOVSKY, K., doc.; SEDLIAK, M., CSc.; ZIDEK, S.; KAHANEC, D.

Successful management of afibrinogenemia following amniotic fluid embolism. Cesk. gynek. 27/41 no.8:598-602 '62.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. UPJS v Kosiciach, prednosta prof. dr. T. Schwarz.

(EMBOLISM AMNIOTIC FLUID) (AFIBRINOGENEMIA)
(SHOCK) (OXYTOCICS)

SEDLIAK, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CSSR

HERKEL, S.

no academic degree indicated

obstetrical-gynecological clinic, medical faculty, P.J. Safarik University (porodnicko-gynekologicka klinika lek. fak. Univ. P.J. Safarika), Kosice, director: prof. T. SCHWARZ, MD

Brattislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 11-12, 1962, pp 669-672

"Contribution to the Conservative Treatment of an Occlusion of the Oviducts"

Co-author:

SEDLIAK, M. same as above

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SEDLIAKOVA, Milena; Department of Microbiology and Genetics, Biology Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Oddelenie mikrobiologie a genetiky, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, CSAV,) Bratislava.

"Genetic Function of the Messenger RNA."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 18, No 7, 1963; pp 541-547.

Abstract: Review of the findings reported over the last 5 years regarding ribosomal RNA and transfer DNA; genetic code theories and data, histones, roles in protein synthesis. Except for 5 reviews in Chemicke Listy, all of the 40 or so references are Western, mostly US.

1/1

SEDLIAKOVA, Milena

Genetic function of messenger ribonucleic acid. Biologia 18 no.7:541-547 '63.

1. CSAV, Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie mikrobiologie a genetiky v Bratislave.

(RNA) (DNA) (CHROMOSOMES)

SEDLIAKOVA, Milena; BROZMANOVA, Jela

Changes in bacterial cells caused by ultraviolet irradiation.
Biologia (Bratisl.) 20 no.8:632-639 '65.

1. Oddelenie genetiky Biologickeho istavu Slovenskej akademie
vied v Bratislave.

L 37046-66 T JK

ACC. NR: AP6027023 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0049/65/000/008/0632/0639

AUTHOR: Sedliakova, Milena (Doctor; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Brezmanova, Jela (Engineer; Bratislava)

43
B

ORG: Department of Genetics, Biological Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Oddelenie genetiky biologickeho ustavu SAV)

TITLE: Changes caused in bacterial cells by ultraviolet radiation

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 8, 1965, 632-639

TOPIC TAGS: UV irradiation, radiation biologic effect, bacteria, nucleic acid, x ray irradiation, biosynthesis, enzyme

ABSTRACT: Changes caused by ultraviolet radiation leading to the interruption of the development of the cultures and all divisions are discussed. The radiation is absorbed mostly by nucleic acids the most effective radiation is in the 220-300 $m\mu$ wavelength range. The radiation has a substantially lower energy content than X-ray radiation; its effect is based on the fact that it induces certain chemical reactions; the photoproducts produced are mainly compounds resulting from alterations of pyrimidine bases; purine bases are much less sensitive. The formation of thiamine dimers is the most serious biological consequence of ultraviolet irradiation. Synthesis of nucleic acids and cell divisions are inhibited. Recovery processes after the irradiation are either of the enzymatic or the recombination type. The dark repair reactivation is described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 039

Card 1/1 LS

SEDLICKY, Stanislav

Endangering the railroad transportation safety by careless operations in railroad yards. Zel dop tech 10 no.10:306-307 '62.

SEDLIN'SH, K.A. [Seglins, K], kand. med. nauk

Current state of surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in the Latvian S.S.R. Probl. tub. 40 no.6:10-12 '62
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Rishskoy gorodskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy.

SEDLIS, L.V.; PECHENKIN, A.L.; YEL'YASHEVICH, A.I.

Utilizing plastics in the building industry abroad. Plast. massy no.2:73-77 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Plastics) (Building materials industry)

YEGOROV, N.M.; SEDLIS, L.V.; YEL'YASHEVICH, A.I.

Polyethylene and its copolymers abroad. Plast.massy no.2:72-76 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Polyethylene)

SEDLIS, L.V.

Start-up of the polycarbonate plant of the General Electric Company. Plast.massy no.12:65 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(United States—Carbonates)

SEDLIS, L.V.

New polyvinyl dichloride resin by the Goodrich Chemical Co. (from "Chem.Eng.News," no.21, 1960). Plast.massy no.5:71 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Resins, Synthetic)

CHEGODAYEV, D.D.; SEDLIS, L.V.; YEL'YASHEVICH, A.I.

Production of carbon fluorides in the U.S.A. Plast.massy no.12:59-64 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(United States--Carbon fluoride)

SEDLIS, L.V.; YEL'YASHEVICH, A.I.; PECHENKINA, A.L.

Prospects for the production and uses of polypropylene. Plast. massy no.5:68-72 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Propene)

Sedlis, V. I.

√ **Polychlorovinyl resins.** G. M. Nodel'man, A. V. Kupfer, V. I. Sedlis, V. S. Purkin, and S. V. Shchutskii. U.S.S.R. 104,703, Feb. 25, 1957. Copolymerization of chlorovinyl compds. with styrene acrylonitrile, and acrylic or methacrylic acid esters is carried out with addn. of 3-10% Et or Bu acrylate based on the wt. of the chlorovinyl compd. This addn. improves the molding qualities of the plastic and lowers the prepn. temp. of the polychlorovinyl resin.

M. Hosch

SEDLIS, V.I.; LEL'CHUK, Sh.L.

[redacted]

Calculation method for determining the indexes of physical and
mechanical properties of plasticized polyvinyl chloride compositions.
Zav. lab. 23 no.3:329-332 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass.
(Plastics) (Ethylene)

15

6

4E2c

21 May

Correlation of the effects of plasticizers on the properties of poly(vinyl chloride). Sh. L. Lel'chuk and V. I. Sedlis (Sci.-Research Inst. Polymerized Plastics, ~~[illegible]~~). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 413-19(1957).—It was discovered that the properties of a plasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (I) could be correlated with the lowering of the vitrification temp. ΔT_c caused by 1 mol. % of the plasticizer. This property of the plasticizer was designed as its "no. of effectiveness" E, i.e. $\Delta T_c = T_c^1 - T_c^2 = E$ where T_c^1 and T_c^2 are the temps. of the glassy state formation before and after plasticization. The values of E of the following were detd.: tritolyl phosphate 9.4, diethyl phthalate 9.8, dibutyl phthal-

PM
MII

SEDLIS, V.I

15

Effect of plasticizers on the properties of poly(vinyl chloride)/5 II. Moisture permeability of plasticized compositions. Sh. L. Lel'chuk and V. I. Sedlis (Sci.-Research Inst. Polymerized Plastics, Leningrad). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 1041-9(1957); cf. *C.A.* 51, 12530*d*.—The effect of different plasticizers on the moisture permeability P of poly(vinyl chloride) (I) films was studied. $P = Qd/S\Delta pt$, g./cm. hr. mm. Hg. was correlated with the "effectiveness no." E (*loc. cit.*) of the plasticizer; Q is the amt. of H_2O diffused through the membrane of thickness d, in cm., and surface S, in sq. cm., over a period t, in min., at a pressure difference Δp on both sides of the film. The mole % of plasticizer added to $(CH_2:CHCl)$, $n = w'62.5/M$, where w and M are the wt. and the mol. wt. of plasticizer added. The values of the temp. of vitrification T_c, E for 1 mole %, and $P \times 10^8$ for n = 4, 8, and 12 mole % at 20° were as follows: tritolyl phosphate, 55.6, 9.4, 0.55, 0.92, 2.96; diethyl phthalate, 55.2, 9.8, 0.58, 1.18, 3.38; dibutyl phthalate, 54.4, 10.6, 0.60, 1.33, 4.02; dioctyl phthalate, 53.1, 11.9, 0.64, 1.98, 4.97; dibutyl adipate, 52.6, 12.4, 0.90, 2.67, 5.89; dioctyl adipate 51.9, 13.1, 1.45, 4.62, 10.95; dibutyl sebacate, 52.2, 13.8, 1.09, 3.30, 8.64; dioctyl sebacate, 49.9, 15.1, 1.64, 5.32, 12.05. Empirically, the data were expressed by $P = P_0(0.9n - 1.7)(0.265E - 2.126)$ and $P_T = 1.5^A P_{20}$, where P, P_T, and P_{20} are the permeabilities of unplasticized I ($P_0 = 0.5 \times 10^{-8}$), that at any temp. T, and at 20°, resp.; $A = (T - 20)/10$. I. B.

6
1-4E2c (j)
2 May

SEDLIS, Vladimir Iosifovich; MINDLIN, S.S., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Cellulose esters and plastics made from them] Efiry tselliulozy i plasticheskie massy na ikh osnove. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1958. 115 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Cellulose esters) (Plastics)

LEL'CHUK, Sh.L.; SEDLIS, V.I.

Effect of plasticizers on the properties of polyvinylchloride [third report]. Zhur. prikl. khim. v. 31 no.5:790-799 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Plastics) (Vinyl compounds) (Plasticizers)

YEVSTRATOVA, Z.F.; LAPIN, V.N.; SEDLIS, V.I.; FEOFILOV, Ye.Ye.

Utilizing some groups of compounds in fuel oil fractions of shale tars as plasticizers. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:226-231 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Oil shales) (Plasticizers)

LEL'CHUK, Sh.L.; SEDLIS, V.I.

Viscosity of polyvinylchloride mixtures as dependent on effectiveness of plasticizers. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9: 1397-1402 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass.
(Ethylene) (Viscosity) (Plasticizers)

SEDLISKY, Otakar, inz.

A new type of precise pressure gauge. Automatizace 6 no.2:53-54 F '63.

SEDLMAYER, K.

87. Refining of flax for the bast fibre processing industry.—Lennemesitesunk a rostaipar szolgalataban - by K. Sedlmayer. (Hungarian Textiles - Magyar Textiltechnika - Vol. IV, No. 5, pp. 132-136, May 1951, 3 figs.) MT

Although the Dutch type flax, which covers most of our fibre requirements, adapts itself better to our climate than any of the other more sensitive Western varieties, it is unable to accomodate itself to drought and to sudden changes in temperature. It is, therefore, necessary to cultivate a suitable domestic variety. The cultivation process is based on the Mitchurin principle. In the first place it is necessary to study carefully, over a period of years, the stages of growth, conditions of flowering, resistance, and the quality properties in respect to fibre and oil yield. The second important task is crossing. The technique of hybridization is of decisive consequence and should be based on selectivity. It is essential that the quality and the quantity of fibres be determinable by accurate methods of investigation as soon as possible. The reproduction of the new improved variety should be performed rapidly and expertly. Hoeing increases the growth and propagation of "double purpose" flax. Other conditions are: concentration on the most suitable cultivation area, systematic crop rotation, deep ploughing in the autumn and early spring sowing.

SEDLMAYR, K.

"The Hungarian plant breeders follow the methods of Michurinism." p. 70
(AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

SEDLMAYR, K.

HUNG.

✓Yield analysis of wheat. K. Sedlmayr (*Acta agron. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, **4**, 38—68).—The breeding of wheat varieties is discussed and the application of yield analyses as criteria in this technique is explained. A. G. POLLARD.

SEDLMAYR, K.

[illegible]. Appraisal of sugar beet varieties — K. Sedlmayr. (*Élelmezési Ipar* — Vol. 8, 1954, No. 12, pp. [illegible], 8 tabs.)

AG — Attempts to designate the value of the various sugar beet varieties by a single factor cannot meet with success. Although the introduction of the concept "useful sugar crop" might contribute to a better appraisal of the productiveness and quality of the varities, this is not sufficient, however, for correctly judging their real value: a detailed analysis of the crop and the quality are also necessary. The 30 factors determining the quality and the certainty of the harvest, the manufacturing value, resistance, labour requirement and the seed crop value of the varieties are summarized in a table. The determination and the evaluation of the above factors are dealt with in detail. A number of experiments and examples illustrate the significance of uniform, dependable and precise appraisal of sugar beets from the viewpoint of selective breeding and [illegible] of the different varieties.

USSR/ Agriculture - Seed selection

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 11/33

Authors : Sedlmayer, K., Academician

Title : Plant selection in Hungary

Periodical : Priroda 43/11, 89-93, Nov 1954

Abstract : Advanced work in seed and plant selection is claimed for Hungary. Data are given of the size and weight of grain and other agricultural products improved through hybridization and selection. The plants enumerated are wheat, rye, barley (spring and winter), oats, corn, potatoes, beets and flax. New crops, such as rice, have also been introduced.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

SEDL'MAYR, K., akademik

Methods and results of sugar beet breeding in Hungary. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.biol. no.1:45-52 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut selektsii i rasteniyevodstva
Shopronkhorpach, Vengriya.
(HUNGARY--SUGAR-BEETS)

SEDLMAYR, Kurt, akademik.

Controlled increase in the viability of cross-pollinators. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser.biol.no.5:101-104 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Akademiya nauk Vengriya.

(Hybridization, Vegetable)

SEDLMAYR, K.

HD

79. **Selective breeding of sugar beets in Hungary, methods and results** — K. Sedlmayr. *(Cukoripar* — Vol. 8, 1955, No. 1, pp. [illegible]

In the selective breeding of Hungarian *Béta* sugar beets a number of varieties of high vitality, resistant to *Cercospora*, combining large crops with a high sugar yield have been produced by up-to-date methods *(e. g.* the utilization of polyploidy). For becoming better acquainted with the varieties, the stages of development, selective fertilization, vegetative hybridization and ontogeny were studied. In addition to high quality varieties autarchy in beet seed supply has been ensured as well.

SEDL'MAYR, Kurt, [Sedlmayr, Kurt], akademik, (Vengriya, Shopronkhorpach).

Role of polyploidy in sugar-beet breeding. Agrobiologiia no.5: 102-107 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Hungary--Sugar beet breeding) (Chromosomes)

SEDLMAYER, K.

Current problems with Hungarian autumn barley. p. 7 Vol. 8, No. 1 Jan. 1956. Budapest, Hungary. AGRARTUDOMANY.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

SEDLMAYER, K.

SEDLMAYER, K. Adolf K. Manninger's *Kartevok elorejelzese Magyarorszagon* (*Forecasting Pests in Hungary*); a book review. p. 143.

Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1956
AGRARTUDOMANY
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

SEDLMAYER, K.

Role of polyploidy in plant improvement; also, remarks by R. Soo and others, p. 177, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Agrartudomanyok Osztalya, KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 1/3, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

SEDLMAYER, K.

For greater production. p. 1. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SEDLMAYER, K.

SEDLMAYER, K. The future of the sugar beet. p. 7. Crop rotation and economy of the production capacity of the soil. p. 9.
Vol. 11, no. 18, Sept. 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

HUNGARY / General Biology. Genetics. Plant Genetics. B-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 61924

Author : Sedlmayer, Kurt.
Inst : -
Title : Polyploid Beets.

Orig Pub : Bot. kozl., 1956, 46, No 3-4, 201-206

Abstract : With the aid of colchicine, tetraploid forms of sugar and forage beets were obtained which proved to be fully fertile and morphologically well distinguished from diploids. Tetraploids possess a high degree of resistibility to leaf scorch. Usually, their tubers have a single seedball. If the tetraploids are crossed with diploids, sterile triploid hybrids are obtained, which surpass standard plants in terms of size and quality of crops mostly. The author remarks upon the fact that as polyploid forms of cultivated beets multiply, a distinct separation of Beta vulgaris from the mother plant, B. maritima, takes place. -- I. M. Surikov.

Card 1/1

B/005/62/000/009/001/001
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Slivkov, K., Popov, S.L. and Sedloev, I., Engineers

TITLE: A new method of metallographic investigation of metallic coatings

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroyene, no. 9, 1962, 28-32

TEXT: To do away with some disadvantages of the skew-microsection method of investigating metallic coatings, the NIIMM developed a new method, called the method of micro-sections, along spherical section. The base metal (e.g. sheet iron with maximum thickness of 1 mm) is first shaped spherically by die-stamping and the metallic coating is applied; the radius of curvature is determined with a spherometer or another indicator; in some cases the specimen is provided with another metallic coating characterized by a higher resistance to wear (to prevent the rounding-off of edges): the specimen is then embedded in a synthetic resin (epoxide resin 1200 with 6% of ethylenediamine as hardener), and is finally subjected to grinding and polishing. After suitable etching it is

Card 1/2

A new method ... B/005/62/000/009/001/001
D267/D307

possible to observe the specimen under a microscope, to determine the thickness of the metallic coating and the cutting angle of the coating (which obviously varies across the thickness), as well as the geometric magnification due to skewness. Formulas and graphs of these 3 magnitudes as functions of the diameter of spherical section (with various parameters), and a nomogram for the determination of the thickness of the coating are adduced. The combined optical and geometric magnifications result in an overall magnification of about 10^5. The method is used at the Institute for studying the kinetics of phase growth in diffusion processes (e.g. in the coating with zinc, tin, aluminum, etc.) There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NIIMI

Card 2/2

SLIVKOV, K, inzh.; POPOV, Sl., inzh.; SEDLOEV, Iv., inzh.

Structure and kinetic growth of iron-zinc phases in hot zinc plating by cuts on spherical section. Mashinostroene 12 no.4:23-27 Ap '63.